Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

The following beautiful and touching poem, so expressive of the great worth of a good woman, was placed in our hands after a warm and animated discussion upon this subject, by a young lady of this place. After reading it we were compelled to acknowledge, that woman, in her proper sphere, *is* a "great blessing."—[B. F. L.]

The Worth of Woman.

FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHILLER.

Honored be woman! she beams on the sight,
Graceful and fair, like a beam of light;
Scatters around her, wherever she strays,
Roses of bliss on our thorn-covered ways;
Roses of Paradise, sent from above,
To be gathered and twined in a garland of Love.

Man, on passion's stormy ocean,
Tossed by surges mountain high,
Courts the hurricane's commotion,
Spurns at reason's feeble cry.
Loud the tempest roars around him,
Louder still it roars within,
Flashing lights of hope confound him,
Stuns with life's incessant din.

Woman invites him with bliss in her smile,
To cease from his toil and to be happy awhile;
Whispering wooingly—come to my bower—
Go not in search of the phantom of power—
Honor and wealth are illusory—come!
Happiness dwells in the temples of home.

Man, with fury stern and savage,
Persecutes his brother man,
Reckless if he bless or ravage,
Action, action—still his plan.
Now creating—now destroying,
Ceaseless wishes tear his breast;
Ever seeking—ne'er enjoying;
Still to be; but never blest.

Woman, contented in silent repose,
Enjoys in its beauty life's flower as it blows,
And waters and tends it with innocent heart,
Far richer than man with his treasures of art;
And wiser by far in the circles confined,
Than he with his science and lights of the mind.

Coldly to himself sufficing,
Man disdains the gentler arts,
Knoweth not the bliss arising
From the interchange of hearts,
Slowly through his bosom stealing,
Flows the genial current on,
Till by age's frost congealing,
It is hardened into stone.

She, like the harp that instinctively rings,
As the night breathing zephyr soft sighs on the strings,
Responds to each impulse with ready reply,
Whether sorrow or pleasure her sympathy try;
And tear drops and smiles on her countenance play,
Like sunshine and showers of a morning May.

Through the range of man's dominion
Terror is the ruling word—
And the standard of opinion
Is the temper of the sword.
Strife exults, and pity blushing,
From the scene departing flies,
Where, to battle madly rushing,
Brother upon brother dies.

Woman commands with a milder control—
She rules by enchantment the realms of the soul.
As she glances around in the light of her smile,
The war of the passion is hushed for a while;
The discord, content from his fury to cease,
Reposes entranced on the pillows of peace.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Aug. 10, 1855.

HOPELESSLY DIVIDED!

We make the following extract from the News, of the 2d inst. the leading K. N. paper in Philadelphia! The Crash is coming. DEMOCRATS, stand from under:

"Concerted and harmonious action between the Americans and Whigs throughout the State is now hardly possible, however desirable, and for this the Americans are in fault. Had they abandoned their secret conclaves, and at an early day determined upon making open nominations, and permitting every one to participate in making them who desired to act with their organization, there would have been no movement made to re-organize the Whig party, and, as a consequence, the Americans, with the aid and support of Whigs, would have triumphed in the State. Going on, however, in their exclusive policy, expecting the Whigs to support their candidates, and yet refusing them any participation in selecting them, has produced a deep feeling of hostility to their secret organization, even among those who, though not belonging to it hitherto, acted with them and supported their nominees. A Whig State Convention has accordingly been called, to nominate a candiate for Canal Commissioner, and active efforts are being made in all parts of the State to reorganize the Whig party, and to rally the Whigs in support of their own distinctive organization. In Washington, Allegheny, Erie, Lebanon, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Franklin, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Blair, Cambria, Bradford and other counties, steps have already been taken to form distinctive Whig county tickets. The Loco Focos, on the other hand, are already hard at work, and though much embarrassed by feuds and dissensions, will make a desperate struggle to regain their lost ascendancy in the State.

We, at an early day, as early as May last, endeavored to impress upon our American friends, the importance, if not absolute necessity of changing their tactics, and urged them by all the arguments we could, to abandon their exclusive and secret policy, and to open wide the door to all who might desire to co-operate with them, but who could not and would not do so as long as they remained a Secret Order. Many of our Whig cotemporaries, and a number of those of the American party, did the same thing, but our joint advice was disregarded, and those who had the control of the organization determined to continue to pursue an exclusive policy, which, we are satisfied, and, we doubt not, many of them now are, has not only driven off hundreds but thousands from their support. It is in truth, as the *Village Record* states, that the opposition to the Americans, among the Whigs who now seek to effect a distinctive organization, is "not to the principles proclaimed in the abstract; but to the secret meetings and the alleged arbitrary dominion of the majority over the minority. Freedom of thought and freedom of action are the life of republicanism; the opposite is despotism. No free people will relinquish their independence."

From the Chambersburg Whig.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.

It is now only a question of time as to the demise of the Chambersburg Council of Know-Nothings, under the lead of STUMBAUGH, EYSTER, STREALY & Co., and also as to the death of their little croaking organ. It matters little whether they die now—in four weeks, in four months or four years hence, for they are to all intents and purposes dead already. The Council is deserted, for the very good reason that reputable men cannot now go there without being implicated in the villainy we have so thoroughly exposed; and we *know* that scores, who even yielded a passive obedience to the Order until the little croaker swept its black shadow of dishonor over the whole organization by revealing its secrets to shelter its falsehoods on other issues, have publicly announced that they cannot longer be connected with such a Council or such an organ. They have therefore withdrawn—some by formal communication addressed to the President, and many more without honoring the organization so much as to own that they owed it any allegiance. They think, and justly too, that the Council as a body has forfeited all claims upon honorable and upright members, by the deep, damning evidence of guilt that blots its records, and they now leave it to the creatures who are the authors of its infamy. President STUMBAUGH may still preside regularly for a while over the ruins he and his kindred spirits have wrought, but the deserted hall cannot again be thronged with honorable men; on the contrary the great mass of the party will vindicate themselves by seeking the first opportunity to crush the leaders, who have involved the organization in disgrace to gratify their fiendish malice or advance their business and political interests. It is therefore morally and politically dead—dead!—and the most charitable inscription we could place over its remains to tell that it once existed, is—"*The untimely victim of heartless villainy!*"

The little organ, too, has seen its days of half prosperity and must soon wither into the nothingness its weakness invites, and which its awkward scoundrelism will yet welcome as a refuge from the returning wave of justice. It has lent itself to every disgraceful action that this Council has been guilty of—and naturally enough, too, for the Council was its nurse and shield, and it had to obey its masters. It did not pretend to claim the support of an intelligent public on its own merits; but it was ever the whining beggar in the Council room, through its avowed confidential friends, and relied upon the decrees of the Order to force oath-bound members to save it from an early and unhonored grave. It was the hired apologist of the assassins who dragged the names of honorable men before the Council, without authority, for the avowed purpose of sacrificing them here and disgracing them abroad by an official falsehood; and it was the cringing medicant that put forward irresponsible lickspittles to strike down others, against whose moral, personal or political standing no plausible objection could be urged, merely for the purpose of making the party minister to its pressing necessities.

The issue was clearly and distinctly made—the party must force its members by decrees and resolutions to support it, independent of its merits, and so debase itself as to strike systematically at the business prosperity of others, which was earned by patient toil, or the little thing must die; and humiliating as was the petition to come from creatures professing manhood, the few unscrupulous leaders who controlled the Council stooped and crawled to accommodate it. It hoped thereby to live, and grew vain and insolent on the Council's alms; but now the Council is about to pay the inevitable penalty of its prostitution, and the recoil sweeps the little organ in its course. It is virtually dead—dead! Hundreds who have been influenced by various considerations to support it, have sickened at its insolence and revolted at the indellible mark of infamy that has been stamped upon it by the irresistable power of truth; and plead, beg and wriggle as it may, that sense of honor and justice that is intuitive in the popular heart, will quietly but surely and speedily visit it with that disgrace it has so blindly courted. It may make convulsive demonstrations of life, but they will prove only the violent throes of dissolution. Its oath-bound friends in this place, who gave it life at the cost of honor, have been driven from their own works by the stern demands of justice, and without them it has no tribunal at which to cringe and plead its wants—no refuge from the poisoned shaft it aimed at others, but which has been returned with ten fold force to rankle in the heart that sent it.—It is dead—dead!—and the only inscription that even charity could give to tell that it had existed, is—"*An untimely victim of its own heartless villainy!*"

We need not point the moral of this lesson—it is too clearly apparent to admit of doubt.—However dishonor and injustice may seem to triumph for a season, there is a retributive stroke that must surely follow in their train: and never was this truth felt more keenly than by the little croaker and his fellow tricksters who have been partners in its crimes. Knowing as we do that the great mass of the Know-Nothing party, as well as of any other party, are sincere in their convictions and honest in their purposes, we doubt not that they will be startled at the disgraceful intrigues of their leaders in this Council and of their accredited organ, but the evidence is too overwhelming to admit even of palliation, and they will join in the general revolt and pronounce the death sentence that popular indignation has passed upon them, to be but a feeble vindication of public and private rights after such an unbroken series of moral and political attrocities. Let the dying live in peace, and let the dead repose—truth, honor and justice have been fully vindicated!

From the Chambersburg Whig.

☞The Philadelphia North American, Daily News, Bucks County Intelligencer, Norristown Free Press, Delaware County Republican, Lancaster Examiner, York Republican, Carlisle Herald, Gettysburg Sentinel, Lewistown Gazette, Easton Whig, Beaver Argus, Pittsburg Gazette, and a number of other Whig journals, have recently given unmistakeable signs of hostility to a secret, sworn political party: and the result most likely will be a distinct Whig State organization and Whig organizations in a majority of the counties. Should this be the case, as every indication now points to, the Democracy are morally certain to elect their State ticket and an overwhelming majority of the next Legislature. We see no hope that anything short of defeat, and it may be annihilation, will make the leaders of the Know-nothings give up their hopes of spoils: and thus, with the great mass of the party honest and earnest in their desire to promote the principles of the Whig and American parties, they are likely to be disgracefully defeated by the demagogues who have managed to get positions as leaders, and who are determined to rule the organization for their own personal benefit or destroy it.

Sam has his Misgivings.

The Charlestown (Virginia) Free Press, a devoted champion of "Sam," has the following gloomy paragraph:

"The folly of their opponents often restores to the democracy the ascendency which the faithlessness and corruption of their leaders had lost. Just so it is likely to be in the next presidential canvass, unless the great body of conservatives in the country shall unite upon some scheme of sound national policy. In the late know-nothing convention at Philadelphia a proposition was adopted which must unquestionably defeat the opposition, and give ascendency again to the democracy. It is the proposition to insist upon the restoration of the Missouri Compromise—a matter totally impracticable, except on sectional grounds, which must destroy the Union itself. Ex-Governor Johnston seems to have been the master-spirit in this movement, and he will effect precisely the same result which he did in 1852 by the introduction of the slave question."

THE KNOW NOTHING PLATFORM.—The Washington *Globe* discusses the Nativist Platform in a style peculiar to itself. The plain blunt sense and irrepressible humor of John C. Rives are visible to the naked eye, all over the subjoined paragraphs:

The first clause solemnly acknowledges the existence of an "Almighty Being who rules the Universe," which, until we saw that confession of faith we supposed was acknowledged everywhere, by all men and parties and factions—by the American party even, until this manifestation of a solicitude to show to the world that whatever else it may be, it is not atheistical. This is an instance of overdoing the thing—of overacting a part; for this solemn annunciation seems to be as much the child of hypocrisy as the child of religion. Why assert so solemnly and so formally what nobody would have questioned if they had been silent, unless sacred things are to be invoked for unhallowed purposes, or unless conscience, which makes cowards of all men, was not smiting then and there on the Know-Nothing oracles? The draughtsman of that first clause must be a reader of Shakspeare, we think, and had in his mind that celebrated police officer Captain Dogberry, who in "Much Ado About Nothing" says some things singularly co-incidental with the first clause of the platform:

"Dogberry—Masters, do you serve God?

"Conrad and Borachio—Yes, sir, we hope.

"Dogberry—Write down—that they hope they serve God—and write God first; for God forfend but God should go before such villains!"

So the platform makers wrote God first, and like Conrad and Borachio would fain make the world believe they serve him also. We do not apply the word *villains* to the Know-Nothings, be it observed. For some of them whom we know we have personally much respect; for their political opinions and for their platform none.

Know-Nothingism in 1800 and 1855.

We continue our extracts from Duane's Aurora of 1800. The American people cannot too seriously reflect upon the warning which these extracts afford, and especially upon the similarity between the enemies of Jefferson and the enemies of the democratic party at the present day:

From the Aurora, December 27, 1800.

While we were forbidden even the consolation of complaint by the terrors of a sedition law, and talent, integrity, and learning were kept at a distance from our shores by an alien law, public virtue shall no more be scouted, nor public economy counted a crime.

From the Aurora, December 19, 1800.

General Lafayette is said to be coming hither as the ambassador of France. The King of Great Britain was the true and sole cause of Lafayetts's incarceration in a German dungeon. It was done at that tyrant's special request. We can, therefore, easily account for the uneasiness indicated at a man so honored, and who had so large a share in the battles of our indedpendence, coming hither as the messenger of amity and peace.

The hatred of Lafayette in England is one of the best foundations upon which to insure him credit. The writer of this article heard Cornwallis in the remote region of Bengal utter an ejaculation at the misfortunes of Lafayette; that *Cornwallis*, who is so extalled for virtues, one of which he does not possess, either in private or in public, said, on hearing of his unhappy situation: "Poh! I'm glad of it: I'm glad of it! that fellow, always meddling in troubled waters, is now paying for American adventures; I wish they'd hang him;" was uttered to Colonel (now General) Musgrave, in the hearing of more than twenty persons, several of whom afterwards expressed their contempt for the littleness and unsoldierly temper which it betrayed.

From the Aurora, October 25, 1800.

What has produced these changes? A naturalization law twice as long as that which the King of Great Britain imposed upon us. The proposition of Mr. Rose and others to commit the powers of Congress in regard to the votes of the presidential electors into the hands of the Chief Justice of the United States and six senators and six representatives, without control.—The evidence of Mr. Jefferson's attachment and great utility to the cause of religious liberty, which has been particularly influential in Maryland.

Correspondence of the Lancaster Intelligencer.

The campaign in Kentucky is beginning to wax warm, and the excitement is running high. Hundreds are daily leaving the dark-lantern order, and by the day of election they will be few and far between, who acknowledge their connection with such a corrupt and anti-American banditti. The Louisville *Courier*—(a few weeks since the organ of the Know-Nothing party of Kentucky)—has withdrawn all connection and support from the order, and now daily "pitches in" to the midnight gang with all the bitterness and sarcasm its editor can command. It says the Know-Nothing war upon the Catholic religion is a war upon American Freedom, and the columns of that journal can never be used for such a crusade. And as to the political bearings of Know-Nothingism, the *Courier*—nothwithstanding its editor was one of the first, in the State, to pull the wool over the eyes of its readers, and help build up the foul, intolerant, proscriptive, anti-christian and unconstitutional order, thus delivers himself in withdrawing from the party he assisted in giving life and notoriety. The editor says:

"The political bearings of Know-Nothingism are intolerant, bigoted, proscriptive, and denomical. They sharpen the dagger for every one who either cannot, or will not pronounce Shibboleth according to their method. But we cannot help believing that when the people come to understand the intolerant, proscriptive, and persecuting principles and practices of these enemies of civil and religious liberty, they will sweep their present organization from political existence, as the often sweep away unendurable evils. All men who claim to be free should show their freedom by breaking the collar these men have fastened on their necks."

Desperate Indian Fight in Texas.

The "Charles Morgan," with later dates from Texas, arrived at New Orleans on the 21st.—The following is among her items:

On Saturday evening, June 30, some fifteen Indians surrounded the house of Mr. Westfall, who is well known to most of our citizens, and who lives in the Leona, some 35 miles below Fort Inge, and in this county. The attack was made immediately upon Mr. Westfall while he was absent from the house, leaving at the time no occupants in it but a Frenchman named Louis, and a large dog.

It seems that the Indians had been lying in wait for some time, and took this opportunity to attack him. Mr. Westfall, however, succeeded in getting back to his house, wounded in a dangerous manner—the ball striking him in the left breast and high up, and coming out at his back under the opposite shoulder. He fastened the door, and the Indians then commenced an attack on the house.

Louis and Westfall now exchanged shots with them in rapid succession; but Westfall was fast failing from loss of blood. Louis approached an aperture in the wall in order to make sure aim, and was shot through the heart. The faithful dog, on seeing Louis fall, and the blood streaming from his body, became frantic with rage, and rushing out of the small aperture, sprang among the Indians, seized one and tore every garment from his body, and was on the eve of killing him, when he was shot and overpowered by the demons in human shape that surrounded him.

Poor dog, he has nobly sacrificed his life in defence of his master. Well may the poet say:

My dog, the trustiest of his kind
With gratitude inflames my mind.

Westfall, overpowered by the loss of blood, could only support himself now by holding to the wall of the house; but nothing daunted, he tore a large aperture in the wall and stuck his gun out, in order to keep up appearances.

The Indians, no doubt, thinking they would have a long siege, and many of them being severely wounded, left, taking with them all the horses belonging to the ranch. It was now night, and Westfall remembers of crawling to his bed, which was the last consciousness he had until Sunday evening, when he found himself lying on his bed covered with blood that had come from the wound and from his mouth, but he was not able to come from his bed until Monday, when from the stench of the dead body in the room, he found something must be done.

With great efforts he succeeded in dragging the dead body about 20 feet, but could get no further. At sunset on Monday evening he started towards Fort Inge for assistance; but succeeded that night in getting only four miles—and on Wednesday evening he arrived at a house in the vicinity of Fort Inge, where he procured assistance and is still alive, and his physician has strong hopes of his recovery.

Mr. Westfall is a man of strong frame and extraordinary constitution, which accounts for his remarkable escape. He is a terror to the Indians, and is known on the frontier by the name of "Leather Stocking." The Indians without doubt were the Lipans, who commit their murders, plundering, &c., and then take shelter in Mexico.

A Tragedy at Coney Island.

A sad accident occurred on Wednesday, at Coney Island, N. Y., where a number of persons from Williamsburg were bathing. The *Herald* says:

All passed off pleasantly until a cry was raised, "the undertow!" "the undertow!" and on looking towards the ocean the company saw with dismay five of their party drifting out to sea. Great confusion immediately prevailed, and efforts were made to procure a boat, but none could be found for a mile either way along the beach. No other resource being left, the doors of the bathing houses were torn off and shoved out after the persons in the water, and two of them were saved thereby.

But the most melancholy part of this story remains to be told. It appears the difficulty originated by a young lady named Mary Ann Elliott getting beyond her depth, and feeling the undertow taking her out she screamed out, "I am sinking, save me!" Her father, Rev. John Elliott, who was in the water, seeing the danger of his child, swam towards her; but before reaching the spot where she was, he was also taken with the current and drifted out to sea and soon sank. He rose once to the surface and threw his arms wildly in the air, then sank again and was seen no more.

The peril of Miss Elliott was also seen by a Mr. Thomas Gibbons, the affianced husband of the lady, who immediately waded and swam to where she was struggling in the water, and succeeded in holding her up for some time. The greatest excitement prevailed at the moment the tragedy was being enacted, and no one seemed able to offer any assistance. The couple were borne out rapidly and those on the shore gave them up for lost, when it was seen that Mr. Gibbons had secured a piece of timber, and had seized it for support, but it was not large enough to uphold both, and Mr. Gibbons disengaged himself from Miss Elliott and told her to grasp the suspenders of his bathing dress behind, while he held on to the wood. This she did for a time; but, with a true woman's devotion, seeing that her lover was sinking, and fearing that he would drown, she suppressed in that moment of peril, when the horrors of death were clustering around her, the selfish instinct of her nature for life, and let go her hold, though he begged her for God's and her own sake to never mind him, but herself. She soon sank and was seen no more. Mr. Gibbons was fortunately drifted towards a point on the Island where he found a foothold, and was dragged ashore by means of ropes.

Two other persons, Mr. Henry Boyd, jr., and a Miss Eastman, were also caught in the same current, but fortunately managed to secure one of the boards floating about and were towed towards the shore. Miss Eastman had sank once or twice, and was so overcome by terror and her injuries that it is feared she will not recover. She was taken to the Ocean House, and now lies there in a dangerous condition. Mr. Boyd escaped unhurt.

This melancholy affair caused deep feeling on the Island, and the self-devotion exhibited by the unfortunate girl was the theme of many an admiring eulogy. She was quite young, and said to be of rare beauty of person and amiability of disposition. It will be a heavy blow to her relatives in Williamsburg. Her father, who was drowned, was a local preacher in the Methodist church, and was much respected for his many virtues.

Ship Impeded by Dead Locusts.

The following incident is related by Mr. J. S. Buckingham, in his recently published "Autobiography:"

At length the wind shifted to the southeast, and then south, with a suffocating heat this being the sirocco of the Levant; and blowing over the great Lybian and Numidian deserts, comes charged with hot and sulphurous vapours, causing a most disagreeable sensation of a stifling and oppressive kind. On the third day after this shift of wind, and when we were well up abreast of Scily, but nearer to the African shore, we were surprised one morning at seeing all the headmost vessels of the fleet arrested in their course by some obstacle which impeded the progress of each ship as she came up with it, till the entire convoy formed an almost straight line. On looking over the ship's side, there was seen a thick mass of brown matter which it was difficult to sail through with all canvass spread; it appearing to be between the consistency of oil and tar, or melted butter and honey. Buckets full of it were drawn up on deck for inspection, but all that we could perceive was that it was some animal matter in a state of decay, and emitting a most disagreeable odor. Sending the buckets deeper, however, by attaching weights to their bottom, so as to bring up some of the lower strata, we perceived the legs, wings, and half-putrid bodies of brown locusts in a less advanced state of decomposition than the brown oily mass of the surface: and we concluded, of course, that the whole mass was composed of the same material.

Desirous of learning the extent of the space occupied by it, I went to the foretop-mast crosstrees with a glass, and sweeping the horizon ahead and on each side of us, I perceived that it extended as far as the eye could reach to the east, north, and south, which presented one solid and unbroken mass of smooth brown surface; while to the west the open sea presented the deep blue which distinguishes the waters of the Mediterranean. The conclusion was, that some vast flight of locusts, passing from Africa to Europe, had encountered a contrary wind in their passage, and had fallen exhausted into the sea, and were there gradually decaying in the state in which we found them. Such flights of locusts have from time to time been recorded in history, as marking the devastation everywhere caused by their numbers.

We were heartily glad to get through this mass of animal putrefaction by a strong breeze from the west, to which every ship crowded all the sail she could spread; and by daylight on the following morning we had the gratification of being once more in the pure element of water, which seemed doubly beautiful after the brown surface we had so recently traversed.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 27.

Attempt at Wholesale Murder—Arrest of the Villains.

About a week ago the superintendant of track repairs from Laporte to Chicago, Mr. Oakley, finding one section of his beat was not kept in proper shape, determined to dismiss the whole gang of men on the section, and accordingly did so, and from the talk of the men when discharged, promptly reported to the general superintendent, Col. James Moore, at Adrien, he was afraid there might be trouble on the section near Baileytown, Indiana.

Col. Moore immediately communicated his suspicious to Pinkerton & Co., who forthwith concentrated their detective force in that neighborhood, under the personal supervision of Pinkerton himself. From the movement of things on Monday evening last, Mr. Pinkerton was led to place an additional force of railroad men along the track from Miller's station to Calumet. The night was dark and rainy, just the kind of a night for such demons to go to work.

Stealthily the watch stole along the track—every nook and cranny was carefully searched, and under a bridge at Baileytown a claw-bar, such as is used for drawing spikes, was found. As one had been missing upon this section when the men were discharged, who, when questioned by Mr. Oakley as to where it was, denied all knowledge of it, Mr. Pinkerton took up a position so as to watch if any one came for it.

About eleven o'clock two men were observed to come cautiously up the track; a short conversation in whisper was held, and one of them took the claw-bar from its hiding place and proceeded with his confederate east upon the track, closely followed by Mr. P. and the others barefooted. The country in this region is wild and unsettled, and on arriving at a favorite place near where the track crosses the Calumet river, undoubtedly selected by them for its dangerousness, they went to work with the bar, drew the spikes and slid the rails on one side, making a perfect switch.

During the time they were at work, Pinkerton and his men lay within a few feet of them. As they started to return, one of them observing something dark to lay by the track, stopped to pick it up. It proved to be only Mr. P. himself, who immediately sprang to his feet and seized the villain by the throat. The fiend fought lustily, but the other men coming up, P. passed him over to them and put after the other, who, with speed of lightning was fleeing west upon the track.

Finding he was going to be distanced, Pinkerton, as dernier resort, fired upon him, when the villain halted and fired at Pinkerton, and again fled, but this time ran directly into the hands of the reserved force, placed west on the track, and who, hearing the firing, were hastening to the scene.

He was immediately captured and brought back to where the other prisoner was, when, slipping out of his coat and leaving it in the hands of the officer, he wheeled upon Mr. P., struck him a violent blow, knocking him into the ditch, and ran up the bank like a bird and disappeared in the woods, and although closely followed by the men, aided by the darkness made his escape.

He is probably dangerously wounded, as blood was found next morning upon the track and in the wood. The wound is supposed to be somewhere about the body, as P's hands were all covered with blood in the scuffle. The other prisoner fought violently until securely ironed, when he was conveyed to Calumet, a little over three miles.

He proved to be an Irishman named Peter Welsh: says the one who made his escape was also a discharged track hand.

Welsh strongly protests his innocence, although seen in the very commission of the act.

An express and mail train was due at the point where the rails were moved, within half an hour, and it is truly fearful to calculate what might have been the loss of life if the depredations had not been discovered.

On the arrival of this, a man was dispatched by Mr. P. to Chicago, to his partner, Mr. Bucker, who dispatched some more detectives to scour the woods laying between the Michigan Southern Railroads, and at daylight an energetic effort was made in every direction from Calumet to find the ruffian.

At the latest reports he had been tracked to Michigan city and thence west. Skillful officers are on his track, and there can be but little doubt of his arrest in a few days.

Welsh has been committed by Squire Thomas, of Calumet, to Valparaiso jail for ten days to await an examination and give time to secure his comrade.

The track upon the Michigan Southern road is now perfectly safe, and the arrest of this scoundrel and the careful watch that is constantly kept upon this road, will prevent any further trouble on the road.

Hon. Neal Dow has recently been made life member of the "Seamen's Friend Society."—*Boston Telegraph.*

He ought to be called a *death* member since he lately caused the death of a sailor.—*N. H. Patriot.*

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Aug. 10, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Democratic Candidate for Canal Commissioner,

HON. ARNOLD PLUMER,

OF VENANGO COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

☞The Democracy of BEDFORD County will hold a

Grand Mass Meeting

in the Court-House in the Borough of Bedford on MONDAY EVENING of the approaching County Court for the purpose of nominating a Ticket to be supported at the next election, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to secure its triumphant success at the Polls. As there will be no amalgamation in the formation of this Ticket—no bowing of the knee to any principle not recognized in the creed of JEFFERSON, JACKSON, POLK and PIERCE, it is earnestly hoped that every man who still adheres to these glorious old land-marks will be present to give force and countenance to the proceedings. All who stand opposed to Know Nothingism—who repudiate the abominable acts of the late Legislature—and who desire, honestly, the triumph of DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES—are cordially invited to attend. A number of able speakers will be present to address the meeting.

☞We have been pleased to meet, among the visitors at the Bedford Springs, Hon. Geo. Sharswood, President Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia —Daniel Daugherty, Esq., an eminent Lawyer of the same city—Hon. John C. Kunkel, of Harrisburg —Dr. S. P. Brown, of Greensburg—and Col. David H. Hoffus and Mr. Murray, (Postmaster,) of Hollidaysburg. A large increase of visitors is looked for in a few days.

SOUTH-WESTERN ELECTIONS.

☞The Democrats, it would appear from the returns before us, have swept the State of North Carolina, carrying six out of the eight members of Congress, by large majorities.

The Philadelphia News gives a despatch which says the returns from Tennessee fluctuate considerably, but the chances are in favor of the election of Johnson (Dem.) for Governor. A few days will determine.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania will meet in the Court House in Bedford on next Monday morning at the ringing of the bell. All the Judges will be present. The Bench consists of Chief Justice Lewis, and Justices Black, Knox, Woodward and Lowrie. Several important cases are to be argued—and opinions given on others argued in Harrisburg at the late sitting—among others the great Erie Railroad Case. It is supposed the Court will continue in session about two weeks.

The First Page.

☞Particular attention is directed to our first page for many interesting articles. The Philadelphia *News*, it will be seen, gives up all hope of harmonious action hereafter between the Old Line Whigs and the Know-Nothings—whilst the Chambersburg Repository and Whig has written the epitaph of the dark lantern Order as follows: "AN UNTIMELY VICTIM OF ITS OWN HEARTLESS VILLAINY!" The latter paper is forced to acknowledge, too, from the signs before it, "that the Democracy of Pennsylvania are morally certain to elect their State Ticket and an overwhelming majority of the next Legislature," an impression which seems to have taken possession of nearly every body. The "*Misgivings*" of the Charlestown Free Press are spicy and to the point —and we think all will acknowledge that John C. Rives' view of the "K. N. Platform" is a head and shoulders taller than any other yet given. The *Globe*, of which he is Editor, is not a political paper, but exclusively devoted to reporting the proceedings of Congress. "A Desperate Indian Fight"—"Tragedy at Long Island"—"Ship Impeded by Locusts" —and "Wholesale attempt at Murder"—are all articles that will repay a careful perusal.

☞The Democrats of Cambria county met in Convention in Ebensburg on the 31st ult., and nominated G. Nelson Smith, Esq., Editor of the Johnstown *Echo*, for Assembly—and James Myers, Esq., for Sheriff.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

Five Men Killed—Five others Wounded—one Mortally.

Wilmington, Aug. 3.

The drying house of Mr. Garesche's powder works on Eden Park, in the vicinity of this city, was blown up shortly before 8 o'clock, this morning. It contained about one and a half tons of powder. The explosion was tremendous, and broke a large quantity of glass in the dwellings in the lower part of the city.

It had been in operation for forty years without accidents, and was considered to be the safest house embraced in the works. All the workmen connected with its operations were killed at once. They were blown to atoms, and fragments of their remains were found at various distances, from 50 to 200 yards.

There were three Frenchmen engaged in the drying house, named Eugene Perene, Joseph Du Peane, and Francis Fisler, and a boy named John Pugh.

The house was entirely blown away, not a vistige remaining. The explosion of the drying house caused a mill, situated about three hundred yards distant, to explode. In this mill there were four persons, none of whom were killed, but two were dangerously hurt, and two others badly wounded.—Peter McGinley was thrown about fifty feet, and it is feared he will not recover. He received a severe contusion on the right side of the head, his scalp is badly cut, and he is otherwise burned and bruised.

Patrick Burke was running from the mill, and was about 30 yards distant, when a lightning rod descended and struck him on the head, fracturing his skull in such a manner as to render his recovery doubtful.

The engineer, William Mitchell, was seated at his post reading a newspaper when the explosion took place. He saw a barrel of powder explode, and started to secure his safety behind the chimney stack, when a second exploded, which blew down a brick over his head.

The trees around the drying house were blown up by the roots, and the fields were literally covered with fragments of wood, cinders, and the remains of the victims.

Mr. Garesche says the explosion must have been caused by one of the Frenchmen, who worked in the packing room, being addicted to smoking a pipe.—Mr. G. had cautioned him two weeks previous, and told him to quit the premises or give up the pipe.—Mr. G. supposed he had abandoned the practice.

St. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

☞This splendid Hotel, located at Cumberland, Md. is not to be closed up after all. We learn that the rich and elegant Furniture advertised to be sold at auction by Hon. JOHN W. GEARY has been disposed of to SAML. LUMAN, Esq. mine host of the National house in the same city. Mr. L. is a gentleman of many years experience in Hotel Keeping, and, from his known gentlemanly qualities and peculiar fitness for the post, we confidently make the assertion that the St. Nicholas henceforth will prove one of the best kept Hotels in Maryland, not even excepting the Baltimore city Hotels. The St. Nicholas is furnished in luxurious style, and cannot in all its apartments be rivalled but by very few houses any where. With his host of gentlemanly assistants, Mr. Luman must succeed. We hope he may receive a large share of public patronage.

ABOLITION OUTRAGE!!

☞The Hon. John H. Wheeler, U. S. Ambassador to Nicaragua, while on board the steamer, at Walnut street wharf, Philadelphia, on Wednesday week, on his way to New York, had three of his slaves seized and taken from him by a mob of colored men, on the ground that, having been voluntarily brought to Philadelphia, they were entitled to their freedom.—Passmore Williamson, a well known member of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Socitey, was charged in the U. S. District Court with heading the mob, and Judge Kane issued a writ, requiring him to produce the slaves. Five of the negroes engaged in the affair have been arrested and committed to prison. The slaves were a mother and her two children, who had requested the privilege of accompanying Mr. Wheeler to Nicaragua.

From the Pennsylvanian.

Opinion of Judge Kane

IN THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.

United States District Court.—Judge Kane.—The two questions of contempt of Court and perjury in Passmore Williamson, in not obeying the commands of the writ of habeas corpus, and in making an alleged false return thereto, was up for decision yesterday morning. Judge Kane delivered a very learned and exceedingly able opinion in relation to the subject.

The U. S. A. ex-rel. Wheeler vs. Passmore Williamson—Sur Habeas Corpus, 27 July, 1855.—Colonel John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, the United States Minister to Nicaragua, was on board a steamboat, at one of the Delaware wharves, on his way from Washington, to embark at New York for his post of duty. Three slaves, belonging to him, were sitting at his side on the upper deck.

Just as the last signal bell was ringing, Passmore Williamson came up to the party—declared to the slaves that they were free—and forcibly passing Mr. Wheeler aside, urged them to go ashore. He was followed by some dozen or twenty negroes, who by muscular strength carried the slaves to the adjoining pier; two of the slaves at least, if not all three, struggling to release themselves, and protesting their wish to remain with their master; two of the negro mob in the meantime grasping Col. Wheeler by the collar, and threatening to cut his throat if he made any resistance.

The slaves were borne along to a hackney coach that was in waiting, and were conveyed to some place of concealment; Mr. Williamson following and urging forward the mob, and giving his name and address to Col. Wheeler, with the declaration that he held himself responsible towards him for whatever might be his legal rights; but taking no personally active part in the abduction after he had left the dock.

I allowed a writ of *Habeas Corpus* at the instance of Colonel Wheeler, and subsequently an *alias*; and to this last, Mr. Williamson made return, that the persons named in the writ, "nor either of them, are not now, nor was at the time of issuing of the writ, or the original writ, or at any other time, in the custody, power or possession of the respondent, nor by him confined or restrained: Wherefore he cannot have the bodies," etc.

At the hearing I allowed the relator to traverse this return; and several witnesses, who were asked by him, testified to the facts as I have recited them. The District Attorney upon this state of facts, moved for Williamson's commitment, 1. for contempt in making a false return, 2. to take his trial for perjury.

Mr. Williamson then took the stand to purge himself of contempt. He admitted the facts substantially as in proof before; made it plain that he had been an adviser of the project, and had given it his confederate sanction throughout: He renewed his denial that he had control at any time over the movements of the slaves, or knew their present whereabouts.—Such is the case, as it was before me on the hearing.

I cannot look upon this return otherwise than as illusory—in legal phrase, as evasive, if not false. It sets out that the alleged prisoners are not now, and have not been since the issue of the habeas copus, in the custody, power or possession of the respondent; and in so far, it uses legally appropriate language for such a return. But it goes further, and by added words, gives an interpretation to that language essentially variant from its legal import.

It denies that the prisoners were within his power, custody or possession *at any time whatever*. Now, the evidence of respectable, uncontradicted witnesses, and the admission of the respondent himself, establish the fact beyond controversy, that the prisoners were at one time within his power and control. He was the person by whose counsel the so-called rescue was devised. He gave the directions, and hastened to the pier to stimulate and supervise their execution. He was the spokesman and first actor after arriving there. Of all the parties to the act of violence, he was the only white man, the only citizen, the only individual having recognized political right, the only person whose social training could certainly interpret either her own duties or the rights of others under the Constitution of the land.

It would be futile, and worse, to argue, that he who has organized and guided, and headed a mob, to effect the abduction and imprisonment of others—he in whose presence and by whose active influence the abduction and imprisonment have been brought about —might excuse himself from responsibility by the assertion that it was not his hand that made the unlawful assault, or that he never acted as the goaler. He who unites with others to commit a crime shares with them all the legal liabilities that attend on its commission. He chooses his company, and adopts their acts.

This is the retributive law of all concerted crimes; and its argument applies with peculiar force to those cases in which redress and prevention of wrong are sought through the writ of *habeas corpus*. This, the great remedial process by which liberty is vindicated and restored, tolerates no language in the response which it calls for that can mask a subterfuge. The dearest interests of life, personal safety, domestic peace, social repose, all that man can value, or that is worth living for, are involved in this principle.—The institutions of society would lose more than half their value, and courts of justice become impotent for protection, if the writ of *habeas corpus* could not compel the truth, full, direct, and unequivocal, in answer to its mandate.

It will not do to say to the man, whose wife or whose daughter has been abducted: "I did not abduct her; she is not in my possession; I do not detain her, inasmuchas the assault was made by the hand of my subordinate, and I have forborne to ask where they propose consummating the wrong."

It is clear, then, as it seems to us, that in legal acceptance the parties whom this writ called on Mr. Williamson to produce, were at one time within his power and control; and his answer, so far as it relates to his power over them, makes no distinction between that time and the present. I cannot give a different interpretation to his language from that which he has practically given himself, and cannot regard him as denying his power over the prisoner now, when he does not aver that he has lost the power which he formerly had.

He has thus refused, or at least he has failed, to answer to the command of the law. He has chosen to decide for himself upon the lawfulness as well as the moral propriety of his act, and to withhold the ascertainment and vindication of the rights of others from that same forum of arbitrament on which all his own rights repose. In a word, he has put himself in contempt of the process of this Court and challenges its action.

That action can have no alterative form. It is one too clearly defined by ancient and honorable precedent, too indispensable to the administration of social justice and the protection of human right, and too potentially invoked by the special exigency of the case now before the Court to excuse even a doubt of my duty or an apology for its immediate performance.

The cause was submitted to me by the learned counsel for the respondent, without argument, and I have, therefore, found myself at some loss to understand the grounds on which, if there be any such, they would claim the discharge of the client. Only one has occurred to me as, perhaps, within his view; and on this I think it right to express my opinion.—I will frankly reconsider it however, if any future aspect of the case shall invite the review.

It is this: that the persons named in this writ as detained by the respondent, were not legally slaves, inasmuch as they were within the territory of Pennsylvania when they were abducted.

Waiving the inquiry, whether for the purposes of this question they were within the territorial jurisdiction of Pennsylvania while passing from one State to another upon the navigable waters of the United States—a point on which my first impressions are adverse to the argument—I have to say:

1. I know of no statute, either of the United States, or of Pennsylvania, or of New Jersey, the only other State that has a qualified jurisdiction over this part of the Delaware, that authorises the forcible abduction of any person or thing whatsoever, without claim of property, unless in aid of legal process:

2. That I know of no statute of Pennsylvania, which affects to divest the rights of property of a citizen of North Carolina, acquired and asserted under the laws of that State, because he has found it needful or convenient to pass through the territory of Pennsylvania:

3. That I am not aware that any such statute, if such an one were shown, could be recognized as valid in a Court of the United States.

4. That it seems to me altogether unimportant whether they were slaves or not. It would be the mockery of philanthrophy to assert, that, because men had become free, they might therefore be forcibly abducted.

I have said nothing of the motives by which the respondent has been governed. I have nothing to do with them; they may give him support and comfort before an infinitely high tribunal; I do not impugn them here.

Nor do I allude on the other hand to those special claims upon our hospitable courtesy, which the diplomatic character of Mr. W. might seem to assert for him. I am doubtful, whether the Acts of Congress give to him and his retinue and his property that protection as a representative of the sovereignty of the United States, which they concede to all sovereignties besides. Whether, under the general law of nations, he could not ask a broader privilege than some judicial precedents might seem to admit, is not necessarily involved in the cause before me.

It is enough that I find, as the case stands now, the plain and simple grounds of adjudication, that Mr. Williamson has not returned truthfully and fully to the writ of habeas corpus. He must therefore, stand committed for a contempt of the legal process of the Court.

As to the second motion of the District Attorney, that which looks to a committal for perjury, I withhold an expression of opinion in regard to it. It is unnecessary, because Mr. Williamson being under arrest, he may be charged at any time by the Grand Jury; and I apprehend that there may be doubts whether the affidavit should be regarded as extra-judicial and voluntary.

Let Mr. Williamson, the respondent, be committed to the custody of the Marshal without bail or main prize, as for a contempt of the Court in refusing to answer to the writ of habeas corpus, heretofore awarded against him at the relation of Mr. Wheeler.

U. S. District Attorney Vandyke for Mr. Wheeler, and E. Hopper and C. Gilpin for deft.

District Attorney asked for warrant of commitment under the seal of Court. Granted.

Mr. Gilphin, for the defendant, asked leave to amend the return so as to conform to the views of this Court.

Judge Kane said he would give the defendant a full hearing upon any motion his counsel should choose to present.

The Court then took a recess.

After the decision by the Court, United States Marshal Wynkoop took the prisoner into custody, and conveyed him to Moyamensing Prison, in a carriage, and handed him over to the keepers. A number of Williamson's friends requested the Marshal to put the prisoner into the custody of one of his deputies, and thus avoid sending him to prison, but the Marshal declined, by replying that he would comply strictly with the mandate of the Court.

There was no demonstration of any sort, although the Court room and avenues leading thereto were crowded, nine-tenths of the persons present approving of the action of the Judge.

From the Pennsylvanian, Aug. 2.

☞Important Opinion of Chief Justice Lewis, of Penna.

Chief Justice Lewis of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, yesterday filed the following opinion in the Wheeler Slave Case, in answer to an argument had before him on an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*:

Commonwealth, *ex rel* P. Williamson,

vs.

F. M. Wynkoop, U. S. Marshal, and Charles Hertz, keeper of the Philadelphia County Prison.

Lewis, C. J.—This is an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*. It appears by the copies of the warrants annexed to the petition, that the prisoner is confined for a contempt of the District Court of the United States, "in refusing to answer a writ of *habeas corpus* awarded by that Court against him at the relation of John H. Wheeler."

The council of Mr. Williamson very frankly stated, in answer to an interrogatory on the subject, that they did not desire the useless formality of issuing the writ of *habeas corpus*, if, on view of the cause of detainer exhibited, I should be of opinion that the adjudication of the U. S. District Court was conclusive. The *habeas corpus* act does not require the writ to be granted in all cases whatever. Whenever it appears upon the face of the petition, or, which is the same thing, by the detainer annexed to it and forming part of it, that the prisoner is "detained upon legal process, order or warrant for such matter or offences for which by the law the said prisoner is not bailable," the case is excepted out of the act; see act 18th Feb., 1785, sec. 1. In like manner, where the case has been already heard upon the same evidence by another Court, the Act of Assembly does not oblige the Judges to grant a *habeas corpus* for the purpose of re-hearing it, although, perhaps, they may deem it expedient to do so in some extraordinary instances. Ex. parte Lawrence, 5 Bin. 304.

We come, therefore, at once to the cause of detainer. Is it a "legal process, order or warrant for an offence which by law is not bailable?" Mr. Justice Blackstone, in Brass Crossby's case, 3 Wilson, 188, declared that "all courts are uncontrolled in matters of contempt. The *sole* adjudication of contempts, and the punishment thereof in any manner, belongs *exclusively* and *without interfering*, to *each respective court*. Infinite confusion and disorder would follow if courts could by writ of *habeas corpus* examine and determine the contempts of others.—This power to commit results from the first principles of justice; for if they have the power to decide they ought to have the power to punish." It would occasion the utmost confusion if every court of this State should have power to examine the commitments of the other courts of the State for contempts; so that the judgment and commitment of each respective court, *as to contempts, must be final and without control*." 3 Wilson, 204. This doctrine was fully recognized by the Court of Common Pleas in England, in the case referred to. It has since been approved of in numerous other cases in that country and in this.

In ex-parte Kearney, 7 Wheaton, 38, it was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in accordance with the decision in Brass Crosby's case, 4 Wilson, 188, that, "when a Court commits a party for contempt, their adjudication is a conviction, and their commitment in consequence is execution." 7 Wheaton, 38, 5 Cond. Rep. 227. In the case last cited, it was also expressly decided, that "a writ of *habeas corpus* was not deemed a proper remedy where a party was committed for a contempt by a court of competent jurisdiction; and that if granted, the Court could not inquire into the sufficiency of the cause of commitment." 7 Wheaton, 38. Many authorities to the same effect are cited by Chief Justice Cranch in Nugent's case, 1 American Law Journal 111.

But it is alleged that the District Court had no jurisdiction. It does not appear that its jurisdiction was questioned on the hearing before it. The Act of Congress of 24th September, 1789, gives it power to issue "writs of *habeas corpus* which may be necessary for its jurisdiction, and agreeably to the principles and usages of law;" and the same act expressly authorizes the Judge of that Court to grant writs of *habeas corpus* "for the purpose of inquiry into the cause of commitment; provided, that writs of *habeas corpus* shall in no case extend to persons in goal, unless where they are in custody under the authority of the United States or committed for trial before some court of the same, or are necessary to be brought into Court to testify. Other acts of Congress give the United States Judges jurisdiction in writs of *habeas corpus* in cases thererein specified.—It does not appear that the writ issued for persons in goal, is in disregard of State process or State authority. It may be that in an action at law, where the judgment of a United States Court is relied on as a justification, the jurisdiction should be affirmatively shown. But in a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, issued by a Judge having no appellate power over the tribunal whose judgment is shown as the cause of detainer, where the jurisdiction of the latter depends upon the existence of certain facts, and no objections to its authority are made on the hearing, the jurisdiction ought to be presumed, as against the party who might have raised the question at the proper time, but failed to do so. It is true that if the jurisdiction be not alledged in the proceedings, the judgments and decrees of the United States Courts are erroneous and may, upon writ of error or appeal be reversed for that cause. But they are not absolute nullities. If other parties who had no opportunity to object to their proceeding, and who would not have writs of error, may disregard them as nullities, it does not follow that the parties themselves may so treat them. Kempe's lessee vs Kennedy, 5 Cr, 185, Skillern's Exe'r, vs May's Exe'r, 6 Cranch, 267, M'Cormick vs Sullivant, 10 Wheat. 192.

It is alledged that the right of property cannot be determined on *habeas corpus*. It is true that the *habeas corpus* act was not intended to decide rights of property; but the writ *at common-law* may be issued to deliver an infant to a parent, or an apprentice to a master. Com. vs. Robinson 1 S. & R. 35 B. On the same principle, I see no reason why the writ at common law may not be used to deliver a slave from illegal restraint, and to restore him to the custody of his master. But granting, for the purpose of the argument, (which I am far from intimating) that the District Judge made an improper use of the writ; that he erred in deciding that the prisoner refused to answer it—that he also erred in the construction of the answer which was given, and that he otherwise violated the rights of the prisoner; it is certainly not in my power to reverse his decision.

If a writ of *habeas corpus* had issued from a State Court to the United States Marshal, and that Court had adjudicated that the Marshal was guilty of a contempt in refusing to answer it, and had committed him to prison, the District Court of the United States would have no power to reverse that decision, or to release the Marshal from imprisonment. No Court would tolerate such an interference with its judgments. The respect which we claim for our own adjudications, we cheerfully extend to those of other Courts within their respective jurisdictions.

For these reasons the writ of *Habeas Corpus* is refused. ELLIS LEWIS.

August 1st, 1855.

Frightful Mining Accident.

The following is taken from the Pottsville *Miner's Journal* of Saturday. The details of one of those frequent accidents by the explosion of fire damp is herewith given:

A fearful accident occurred on Tuesday morning last, about half-past seven o'clock, at Mr. Agard's Belmont Colliery, in this county—the place is better known by the old name of the five points. Four persons, two men and two boys, have been taken out of the slope, dead and dreadfully mangled—one more is not likely to live, and six others are seriously injured. It has been and may be denominated an explosion of gas, but more properly it was a powder explosion: for the latter did the most injury, though the "fire damp," as it is generally called, exploded first and ignited the powder.

The facts of the occurrence are as follows:—The miner boss, Mr. John W. Davis, went into the mine early in the morning as usual, and examined the works carefully before any of the miners were at work. He found "fire" in one of the "breasts" near the face of the gangway. This breast was worked by James Silverthorn and son, and was the only part of mine considered dangerous. Mr. Davis met Silverthorn and told him twice, very emphatically, that his place was full of fire, and that he should not venture in it with a naked lamp until the gas was driven out. Accordingly Silverthorn took the Davy or safety lamp, and commenced to brush fire out of the breast. But unfortunately, several of the miners were seated around the bottom of the breast, in the gangway with their naked lamps, taking their customary "whiff," and that before commencing work, and near them were between two and three kegs of powder, open and unprotected.

The gas being driven down the shuts past the cross-heading, penetrated to the gangway, where the miners were seated, and as might be expected, it took fire from the lamps. But the explosion of gas would have been trifling, in comparison to the amount of damage done, had not the powder, which was in close proximity to the men, also ignited and exploded, crushing and bruising everything in the vicinity, and doing considerable damage to the mines. The effect of the shock was felt at a great distance from the scene, and the mines throughout trembled with the concussion. Coal, rocks and material, were buried with dreadful velocity far out towards the slope. But the damage done to the work, the amount of which cannot be fully ascertained, is nothing in comparison to the dreadful loss of life and limb—the horrid sufferings which the fearful accident occasioned.

The Little Know-Nothing organ having completely dodged every charge preferred against it in our last week's paper, touching the disreputable actions of its Editor and friends in the K. N. Council in this place, it stands self-convicted of a degree of duplicity, dishonor and falsehood, that must bring the blush to the cheek of its blindest apologists. Until it meets in some tangible way the issue its own acknowledged dishonor has raised, we can have no farther controversy with it; but whenever it is prepared to either deny or explain the blistering stains of infamy which now overshadow itself, its masters and its creatures, we shall stand ready to vindicate fully the charges preferred, and to expose, without fear, favor or affection, those who have aided in the consummation of its disgraceful schemes. It is welcome to dodge the issue by attacks upon us—upon our personal, political or moral short-comings, if it can thereby in any degree shield itself from the fruits of its folly. We care for no such assaults, and he who thus prostitutes a controversy raised on district issues, only seeks some plausible method of admitting his total discomfiture.—*Chambersburg Whig.*

Heartrending Calamity.

[From the Morristown (N. J.) Banner, Aug. 1.]

On Wednesday evening last a gentleman living near Communipaw Lane, Hudson county —we have not learned his name—met with a sudden and untimely end, under the following circumstances. It appears that he had in his house a three barrelled pistol, loaded. He told his wife that he believed he would discharge the load. She replied that she would like to fire them off, to which he consented, instructing her to be careful to point the pistol upward.—She did so, and two barrels went off. The third, she told him, missed fire.

He replied that perhaps it might not be loaded, and requested her to hand it to him for examination. But, alas! for all human calculations—she snapped it again; it proved to be loaded, and she holding it in a wrong position; instead of the ball going upward, it entered the heart of her husband, killing him instantly.

This married couple were devotedly attached to each other, and we learn that the unfortunate self-made widow is now frantic with grief and unutterable agony, bordering on insanity, in view of this terrible catastrophe.

Casualty.—Mrs. Roxania Johnson, of New Haven, met with a serious accident on Wednesday morning of this week. It appears that she went to a cistern near the house, for the purpose of drawing water. The cistern was covered with boards, which being very much decayed, broke through, precipitating her into the water. Fortunately, while falling, she caught the edge of the cistern, and hung there for over fifteen minutes, when some one passing by, hearing her groans, relieved her from her perilous position. There was but about four feet of water in the cistern, but exhausted as she was it was sufficient to have drowned her. Her recovery is considered doubtful. She is about seventy years of age.—*Plymouth (O.) Advertiser.*

Frightful Accident on the Delaware.

Providential Escape.—Near ten o'clock, last night, as the steamboat Miantonomi was coming up the Delaware, from an excursion trip to Fort Delaware, and when a short distance below the Navy Yard, she was run into by the steam-tow boat "Spy," and had a large hole knocked in her bow. Fortunately, the steamboat was opposite the flats, and the pilot headed her at once upon the shore, thus, no doubt, saving a large number of lives. The water came in through the aperture in such immense quantities that the boat had begun to settle before she reached the shore. A large number of the excursionists on board being females, some of whom had young children with them, and the excitement on board at the time of the collision may be imagined. All the life preservers were seized upon, in some instances by the males on board, who left the females to take care of themselves.—Several men were seen with life preservers, and which were not inflated, so little knowledge had they of the article. The captain and the other officers on board, by their presence of mind, contributed to allay the excitement. After the boat had been run upon the flats, the passengers were taken off by the steam tug and landed at Mead street wharf. The Miantonomi had the damage temporarily repaired, by means of a bed or two being thrust into the hole and the nailing of boards over all. She lay at Simpson & Neill's wharf all night, and this morning was taken upon the sectional dock at that place. It is expected that she will be able to resume her trips to Salem on Monday next. From all we can learn, we are led to believe that the fault, if any there was, is to be laid to those on board the "Spy." The "Miantonomi" had all her lights up, and the Tug seems to have been attempting to cross her bow. She was struck much in the same place as the Ohio, and had she been a few hundred yards further up the river must have shared the same fate. It is fearful to think of the loss of life that must have ensued if the boat had not been just at a point where she could be run upon the shore, and if there was criminal carelessness in the affair, those guilty should suffer for it.

Distressing Affair in New Haven—Two Lives Lost in a Well.—Two lives were lost on the premises of the New Haven Gas Comlast Saturday afternoon, under distressing circumstances. It seems that the officers had employed a man to clean out the wells belonging to them. The person employed to clean the wells, Mr. James Blakeslee, having finished two, proceeded to the third. He had decended but a few feet, when his father, who was overlooking his work, observed him fall headlong into the water. He called for help, which summoned the hands at work in the factory, and one of them, named Owen Sheriden, immediately descended by means of a ladder placed in the well to the rescue of Blakeslee, who was lying upon the bottom. He had got but a short distance downward when he was observed to lose his hold of the ladder and fall headlong upon his companion below. Another hand in the factory then descended, caught hold of Sheridan, and attempted to raise him, but losing his breath he became unconscious, and was about falling from the ladder when he was seized by the foreman of the shop and raised to the surface, and resuscitated. The bodies of Blakeslee and Sheridan were taken out with the least possible delay, and every exertion made to restore them to consciousness—but in vain. The well in question had been closed for the last six months. An experiment subsequently made by the jury, by dropping a lighted candle into the well, proved it to be so thoroughly impregnated with "well-damp," as to extinguish the light in an instant.—*New Haven Journal, July 30.*

The "Mean Spirits."

Blair County.—The Whig County Convention met in Hollidaysburg on Wednesday. A pledge was exacted by the members that they did not belong to the Know Nothings. A part of the members signed and finally withdrew, with the chairman, and organized in another place, and adjourned to the 28th of August.—The Know Nothings who remained reorganized, and passed a resolution adjourning to the 10th of September. When will this contemptible business of interfering with parties to which they do not belong be discontinued by the Know Nothings? No honest man can approve of such conduct, and none but a mean-spirited man would be guilty of it.—*Philadelphia News.*

Washington County.—The first Convention held by the Whigs having been controlled by the Know Nothings, and the party disbanded without making nominations, for the purpose of benefiting the Know Nothing ticket, a new Whig Convention has been called to meet on the 27th. The call is signed be Wm. McDaniel, Samuel Livingston, R. R. Reed, R. F. Cooper, L. C. Truesdell, David Clarke, and William Lee. The call appears in the *Commonwealth*. The old Whig paper, the *Reporter*, could not find room for it.—*Philadelphia News.*

Too Much of a Pill.—C. Rich, of East Calais, Vermont, says he had taken the Montpelier Watchman for forty years, and been during that period "a federalist, a whig, a federal republican, and a free-soiler," but "know-nothingism is too bitter a pill" for him "at his age," and he therefore stops the Watchman, and subscribes and pays for three copies of the Democratic Patriot.

☞BROAD TOP IMPROVEMENT COMPANY. —At a meeting of the CORPORATORS and STOCKHOLDERS of the BROAD TOP IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, held the 31st of July, to organize said Company under the Charter recently granted by the Legislature, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company:—Henry D. Moore, John B. Myers, John McCanles, Henry K. Strong, J. R. Flanigen, Thos. Allibone, Jesse Godley, Wm. T. Daugherty, Thos. Caldwell.

And at the meeting of the Directors, held on the 1st instant, HENRY D. MOORE, was elected President, and Daniel Haddock, Jr., Treasurer.

On the night of the 27th July, at the house of her sister, Mrs. Rush, of this place, departed this life, Mrs. EMILY C. HAMMONTREE, late of Baltimore. The deceased had just risen but a few days from the bed of sickness, when she left Baltimore to spend some time with her sister at Bedford, the home of her childhood, and the residence of her nearest and dearest friends, as well as the place where her beloved parents had lived and died in the Lord. It was the will of Providence that her visit to her native spot was allowed that she might die in the midst of her pious relatives and acquaintances. Fully conscious that she was not long for this world, she made good use of her few days in preparing herself to meet her God. Reconciliation and union with her Lord were now dearer to her than the whole world. Her death-bed presented a continued scene of edification to her visiting friends, who, each moment of her brief stay here, received such consolation, in witnessing how a true Christian can die. Up to the last instant almost of her lessening life, her lips as well as her heart moved in correspondence with the prayers and Holy rites with which the Catholic Church prepares her children for their departure from this "vale of tears" to their true country. Having now received what she had so much at heart, all the consolations of her Church, as the means of uniting her to her dear Lord, she was disposed and ready to say "Now thou dost dismiss thy servant in Peace, because my eyes have seen thy salvation which thou hast prepared." So calmly and so sweetly did her reconciled spirit pass to her Divine Spouse that it seemed rather a gentle sleep than a passage through "the valley of the shadow of death." "*Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his Saints.*"

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial as September Term (3d day) 1855.

John G Graham	vs.	Simon Cook
Wm S Fluck & wife		Christian Snider et al
James R Smith		Thomas Dugdale's admr
George Troutman		Robert Adams et al
Wm Delany		Jacob Teeter et al
Jesse Sleek		Christian Nawgle
Commonwealth		Abel Findlay et al
Nathan Dicken use		Jesse Dicken et al
Same		Same
Same		Jonathan H. Dicken et al
Same		Same
Christian Stouffer		Thomas Nevit
Pattonsville & Woodbury		T R C vs. James Patton
Same		John & Thomas King
Henry M Brant & wife		David Patterson
Same		Wm Crisman admr
A R Galbraith		Wm Galbraith Exor
A W Schroyer		John Keiser
Baltzer Sheely		Allegheny M & F Seminary
Joseph S Morrison admr		John Folck Jr
James Patton et al		Ezekial Lockard
Daniel Baker		John W. Duncan et al
Mary A Baird et al		Joseph W Tate et al
Jacob Sturby		A J Crisman et al
A W Shroyer		John Moyer
Same		Adam H Huffman
Cath Sands use		Moses Wisegarver
James Blake		John King et al
Joseph W Tate Esq		Joseph O Neal
William Sleek		John Todd
George Troutman		Leonard Bitner

D. WASHABAUGH, Prothy.

August 10, 1855.

Register's Notice!

ALL persons indebted either as heirs creditors or otherwise are hereby notified that the following named persons have filed their accounts in the Register's Office and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Bedford County on FRIDAY the 17th day of September next at the Court House for confirmation at which time and place they may attend if they think proper.

The account of William Smith administrator of the estate of George Smith late of Bedford Township deceased.

The account of Abraham Moses and George F Riddle Executors of the last Will &c of Samuel Moses late of Union township deceased.

The account of Nicholas Whiteline administrator of John Christian Biene late of Juniata township deceased.

The account of John Brown Executor of the last will &c of David Thompson late of Bedford township deceased.

The account of John Sparks one of the Executors of the last will &c of Thomas Morris late of West Providence township deceased.

The account of Jeremiah Bennett administrator cum testamento annexo of George Fryer late of Southampton township deceased.

The account of James Cessna Esq administrator of Joseph Cessna late of Cumberland Valley township deceased.

The account of Hon Joseph B Noble one of the Executors of the last Will &c of William Galbraith late of Napier township deceased.

The account of William Beegle & Emanuel Beegle administrators of the estate of Charles Beegle late of Colerain township deceased.

The account of John Metzger Esq administrator of the Estate of Marcus Metzgar late of Harrison Township deceased.

The account of Wesley Fisher administrator of the estate of Philip Fisher late of East Providence township deceased.

The account of Amos Wertz administrator of the estate of James Boylan late of Bedford County deceased.

The account of Solomon Sparks one of the administrators of the estate of Abraham Sparks late of West Providence township deceased.

The account of Henry Hull and William Hull administrators of the estate of Isaac Hull late of Napier Township deceased.

The account of Emanuel Diehl & John Nycum Exors of the last will &c of Jonathan Nycum late of Colerain township deceased.

The account of George W Figard one of the Executors of the last will &c of James Figard late of Broadtop township deceased.

The account of Wm Adams Executor of the last Will &c of Jacob Adams late of Southampton township deceased.

The account of Thomas King Guardian of the estate of Richard E Bonnett late of Hopewell Township deceased.

The account of George H Spang Esq administrator of the estate of Thomas Keefle deceased who was one of the Executors of John Keefle late of Bedford township deceased.

D. WASHABAUGH, Register.

Aug. 10, 1855.

☞At a meeting of the private class of Dr. Burleigh, held at Woodberry, Aug. 1, 1855, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Dr. Burleigh's theory of electricity applied to the mind is not only novel and intensely interesting, but is in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and the acknowledged principles of science.

Resolved, That this wonderful department of human knowledge, showing the relation of MIND to MIND, and of the soul to its Creator, merits the closest investigation and the warmest support of the Philanthropist and the Christian.

Resolved, That we solicit for Dr. Burleigh an impartial hearing from an enlightened public—feeling assured that their experience will accord with our own—prejudice will give place to demonstration—scepticism to proof—and error to truth.

Dr. CHAS. S. OLLEIG, Chairman.

Dr. Jacob Coup, Secretary.

STRAY COW.

Came to the premises of the subscriber living in Bedford township, sometime about the first of June, a Red Cow, black spotted, no particular marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

LUCAS SAUPP.

Aug. 10, 1855.

MARRIED:

At Mr. John Cook's, in Londonderry township, on the 2d inst., by D. B. Troutman, Esq. Mr. JOHN BURKET, of Allegheny county, Md. to Miss SARAH BEALS, of Londonderry township.

SHERIFF'S SALES!

BY virtue of Sundry Writs of Ff Fa to me directed there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford on MONDAY the 3d day of September 1855 at 2 o'clock P M the following Real Estate viz:

One tract of land containing 140 acres more or less about 70 acres cleared and under fence with a two story log house one cabin house and double log barn thereon erected also an apple orchard thereon adjoining lands of Jacob Snider Benjamin Yoder and others; situate in South Woodbury township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Adam Fink.

ALSO one tract of land containing about 150 acres more or less about 100 acres cleared and under fence with a story and a half log house and double log Barn thereon erected adjoining lands of Benjamin Lybarger James Logue and others; situate in Londonderry township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of John Wolford.

ALSO one tract of Land containing 100 acres more or less about 30 acres cleared and under fence with a Cabin house and log stable with threshing floor attached thereon erected also an apple orchard thereon adjoining lands of Jacob Fletcher Philip Steckman and others; situate in Monroe township Bedford Co and taken in execution as the property of Elijah Hanks.

ALSO one lot of ground fronting 93 feet on the public road and extending back 215 feet with a two story log house with Kitchen attached cooper shop and frame stable thereon erected adjoining lot of John F. McKinney John Eberly and others; situate in South Woodbury Township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Stofer.

ALSO one lot of ground in Pattonsville fronting on Main street 50 feet and extending back 175 feet to lands of David Stoner with a two story stone House and frame stable thereon erected adjoining Lands of David Stofer James Patton Esq and others; situate in Pattonsville South Woobery Township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Karns.

ALSO one tract of Land containing about 250 acres more or less about 70 acres cleared and under fence with a cabin house and two log stables thereon erected also an apple orchard thereon adjoining lands of Elias Perrin David Fletcher and others; situate in Monroe township Bedford County and taken in execution as the Property of Thomas Kinser.

HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

Aug. 10 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*
Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, executor of the Will of Jacob Werking, deceased, will sell, at public sale, on the premises, on Friday the 31st day of August inst. the following valuable Real Estate, to wit:

One Tract of Patented Land, situate in South Woodberry Township, Bedford County, containing 30 acres and allowance, nearly all cleared and under fence, and an adjoining tract of Mountain Land, containing 65 acres and allowance, about 14 acres of which are cleared—the ballance good timber land.—The improvements on the Tract first mentioned are a large, well-finished Frame House, two stories high, with a back building for dining room, kitchen, &c.; another frame building, the lower part used for a spring house and wash house, the upper part for a Cabinet maker shop; an excellent Bank Barn, recently built, with a wagon shed attached, and a smoke house and other out buildings. The buildings, fences, &c., are in good repair. There is also a large orchard of choice fruit trees on the premises, and a great variety of plum, cherry, pear and other trees in the yard and around the buildings, and as the property is near the mountain on the east side, there is generally an abundance of fruit every year and of the best quality—this, together with the handsome situation, good spring water, and other advantages, makes this property a very desirable one, worthy of the attention of any person wishing to purchase land.

☞As the subscriber is also authorized to sell at private sale, any person desirous of purchasing in that way, will please call on him at any time previous to the day of sale.

Terms:—One third in hand first of April next, when possession will be given—balance in three equal annual payments, without interest, secured in the usual manner.

JOS. B. NOBLE,
Executor.

August 3, 1855.

NOTICE:

Adam Kershner vs. Kesiah Kershner. To Kesiah Kershner the defendant above named. } In the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Bedford, September Term, 1855, No. 92 Sue Libel for Divorce.

BY Virture of an Order of the said Court I hereby notify you that you are requested to appear before the same, on MONDAY, the third day of September, A. D. 1855, at Bedford, to answer to the complaint of Plaintiff preferred in this suit.

HUGH MOORE,
High Sheriff of Bedford County.

August 3, 1855.

850 Acres of
VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

By Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, to us directed, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry, on the premises, late the property of Hugh Sproat, of Allegheny township, dec'd.,

On Tuesday the 21st Day of August

next, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

Tract No. 1—situate in Allegheny township, in said county, containing 100 acres and allowance; about 50 acres clear. The improvements are a one and a half story DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE and other out-buildings. There is also a thriving young orchard of apples and peaches on the premises—adjoining lands of John Corley, William Barrick, Widow Yoner and homestead of decedent.

No. 2—containing 200 acres, more or less, situate in the township aforesaid, lying on the south-east side of the Bedford and Somerset Turnpike Road; about 70 acres cleared; Dwelling House and Stable thereon erected—adjoining lands of John Corley, Robt. Adams and others.

No. 3—containing 200 acres, more or less, adjoining No. 2, John Kaig, William Lafferty, Jesse Valentine and others; 65 acres clear. 12 acres of which are in good meadow; Dwelling House; together with a fine orchard of fruit trees on the premises. Tracts No. 2 and 3 lie in one body, and will be offered to suit purchasers, either the whole or in parcels as described.

All three tracts are well watered, under good fence, and the land of good quality. Any person wishing to see either of the above tracts will be shown the same by calling at the late residence of the decedent, in Allegheny township. Possession given on the 1st day of October next. Terms made known on day of sale.

MARY SPROAT.
GEO. W. BENFORD,
Adm'rs. of Hugh Sproat, dec'd.

ALSO.—There will be offered for sale at the same time and place the homestead of decedent, containing 350 acres, more or less; about 180 acres clear. The improvements are a large two story Frame Dwelling House, Bank Barn, large Stable and other buildings. The property has every convenience, and is one of the most desirable properties for a TAVERN STAND between Somerset and Bedford. The whole 350 acres lie in one body, on both sides of the Bedford and Somerset turnpike. On the above place there is a dowry of $770 70, the interest whereof is annually to be paid to Catharine Statler, widow of John Statler, dec'd.; and after her death the principal to the heirs of the decedent.

Terms made known on day of sale.

July 27, 1855.

Notice!

In the Court of Common Please in and for the County of Bedford.

Application of the Bedford Cemetery Association for a Charter of Incorporation.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the following named corporators, viz:—Alexander King, F. Benedict, D. Washabaugh, S. L. Russell, Robert Fyan, Jno. R. Jordan, Jno. P. Reed, Geo. W. Bowman, E. L. Anderson, H. Heckerman, S. H. Tate, D. Over, W. H. Watson, Wm. M. Hall, F. C. Reamer, Jno. Mower, Wm. Kiser, O. E. Shannon, Geo. Blymire, S. Shuck, S. Brown, W. Lyon, G. H. Spang, Jno. H. Rush, C. N. Hickok and Wm. T. Daugherty have applied to the Court aforesaid for corporate powers; and that said Court have directed that notice of their application be published, and having perused the proposed charter (in writing) have directed the same to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said county.

BY THE COURT.

Attest:—D. Washabaugh, Proth'y.

July 13, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE!

The undersigned will expose to sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of August proximo, all that desirable FARM the late residence of George Abodetsky, deceased: situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, near the villages of Buena Vista and Schellsburg, convenient to public roads, churches and schools adjoining lands of Conrad Guyer, and others; containing 56 acres, more or less, about 46 acres cleared and under cultivation, a large portion beautiful meadow land—with a log house and log barn thereon, also a small apple orchard.

TERMS: One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash at the confirmation of the sale, when the deed will be delivered—possession reserved until 1st day of April, 1856. One third to remain in the property for the use of the widow during her life time, the interest thereof to be paid her annually, and at her death the principal to the heirs—the remaining one third to be paid in two equal annual payments from the confirmation of the sale, without interest—the payment of the whole to be secured by judgment bonds or bonds and mortgage, to be a lien upon said premises.

Due attendance will be given by the undersigned.

Any persons desiring to purchase, can have full particulars by calling upon JNO. P. REED, Esq. Bedford.

LEONARD BITTNER,
Guardian of the minor children of George Abodetsky, deceased.

July 13, 1855.

Notice!

The undersigned having been appointed Sequestrator of the Pattonsville and Woodbury Turnpike Road Company, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Company to make payment to him, without delay; he also requests the creditors of said company to present their respective accounts or demands as soon as convenient. Those persons who have possession of any property or effects belonging to the Company, are desired to deliver the same to him immediately.

JOSEPH B. NOBLE,
South Woodberry Township.

July 13, 1855.—1t.

SAVE MONEY.—To make room for fall stock—from this date we will sell every description of Summer Goods at very reduced prices.—Call and save money!

A. B. Cramer & Co.

FOR SALE.—A handsome, well made Buggy, with falling top, will be sold very low for Cash or approved paper.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

FLY NETTS.—Fly Netts for horses—single or in pairs—for sale by

A. B. Cramer & Co.

Threshing Machine

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has on hand, and for sale, a first rate Threshing Machine (three horse power) which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. It is entirely new.

JACOB REED.

Bedford, July 27, 1855.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

That valuable and highly improved property at the corner of Maine and Richard streets in the Borough of Bedford. To the gentleman of fortune, desirous of a summer retreat from the heat and dust of the city, and within a mile and a quarter of the celebrated Mineral Springs, in the most healthy section of middle Pennsylvania, can now have, for a liberal sum, a rural spot unsurpassed for convenience and comfort. Call and see. ☞For further information, inquire at this office. July 27, 1855.

NOTICE.

A Dividend of one per cent. has been declared on the Capitol Stock of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Co. Payable on the 1st of August next at the office of E. L. Anderson, Esq. at Bedford.

G. R. MESSERSMITH, Treas'r.

July 20, 1855.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Mary Sammel, late of St. Clair township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL CARN, Adm'r.

July 20, 1855.*

Notice to Collectors.

COLLECTORS of Taxes in possession of the Duplicates of the Poor and House of Employment are notified that, unless they make immediate payment, suits will be instituted against them without respect to persons. This notice is in earnest, and all who neglect it, will subject themselves to COSTS. By order of the Directors. JOHN H. RUSH,

May 18, 1855. *Treasurer.*

Notice!

Those who borrowed grain and flour of me, are notified that I shall want it by the first day of August next, and sooner, if convenient. It can be left at the mill of David Patterson, Esq.

A. WEISEL.

June 1, 1855.

J. White,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Office No. 25, Arcade, West Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

Timber and Coal Lands, Farms and City property, bought, sold and exchanged. *Money procured* on Bond and Mortgage, PERSONAL PROPERTY and MERCHANDISE. Apply to or address as above. May 18, 1855.—3m.

VALUABLE
Mill Property for Sale!

The subscriber, about to remove to California, offers at Private sale, his valuable Mill Property, situate about 3 miles East of Bedford, on the Juniatta River, in Colerain township, at the lower end of Friend's Cove.

The Mill is four stories high, frame, with three run of stones, two pair of which are Burrs, having all the machinery necessary to manufacture merchant and country work in the best manner. It has one of the best water powers in the United States, which may be known from the fact that during the last dry season it had abundance of water, when nearly every other mill in the neighborhood was stopped.

There are between 10 and 11 acres of land adjoining, six acres under post fence, about 4 of which is meadow, on which is erected a good two story log house, weather-boarded and plastered, good water at the door, with all necessary out buildings—also a fine orchard of choice fruit, peaches and apples.

Being determined to sell purchasers will do well to examine this property soon.

☞TERMS will be made to suit the purchaser, by giving approved Bonds.

HIRAM F. ROHM.

June 1, 1855.

HEMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated
Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret Diseases, Strictures, Weaknesses, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or Female,

from whatever cause they may have originated and no matter of how long standing.

If you have contracted the terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with glaring falsehoods too well calculated to deceive the young and those not acquainted with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

THE FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU has been pronounced by eminent Physicians *THE GREATEST REMEDY EVER KNOWN.* It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in its taste and very innocent in its action, and yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and, unlike other remedies, it does not dry up the disease in the blood.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY, brought on by self-abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human race to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by this infallible remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found, acting both as a cure and preventative.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercury, exposure and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional disease, arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now prescribed by some of the most distinguished Physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public. Several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have entirely recovered in the incurable wards of our Public Institutions which had for many years resisted every mode of treatment that could be devised. These cases furnish striking examples of the salutary effects of this medicine in arresting some of the most inveterate diseases, after the glands were destroyed and the bones already affected.

NOTICE.—Letters from responsible Physicians and Professors of several Medical Colleges, and certificates of cures from patients will be found accompanying both Preparations.

Prices—Fluid Extract of Buchu, $1 per bottle.
" " Sarsaparilla " "
or 6 bottles for $5, equal in strength to one gallon Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and Sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist 263, Chestnut Street, near the Girard House, PHILADELPHIA.

☞To be had of Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

July 20, 1855.—1y.

NOTICE!

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, will please make payment. My Bills are in the hands of Henry Nicodemus, Esq., where those indebted will please call, and thus save costs.

A. WEISEL.

June 1, 1855.

DRESS GOODS.—Such as *Lawns, Barages, Silks, Barege Delaines, Challies, Mousseline De Bege, Musseline De Laines*, together with a great variety of other DRESS GOODS, just received and for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

FAMILY GROCERIES.—Java and Rio Coffee, Granulated, crushed, clarified and N. O. Sugars; best golden Syrup and N. O. Molasses, just received and for sale at

RUPP & OSTER'S.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The State Treasurer having made a peremptory call on the Treasurer of this County, for all State taxes up to and including those of '55, Collectors are, therefore, hereby required to collect and pay over, *without delay*, the amount of State taxes yet due on their respective duplicates. By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN MOWER,
June 1, 1855. Attorney.

MACHINE SHOP!

Two and Four Horse Thrashing Machines constantly on hand, and made of the very best material. They are greatly improved above any other of the kind to the advantage of the farmer. For sale at the MACHINE SHOP of WILLIAM RITCHEY,

a short distance east of Brice's Hotel, Bedford, Penna.

Also, Pierpoint's Patent Strawshaker, which has not been surpassed any where, and are so constructed that they operate smoothly and take but little power to drive them. They can be attached to any kind of machine straps or tumbling shaft power.

☞ Farmers would do well to call and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Farming utensils of all kinds made to order. All warranted to give satisfaction.

*** Repairing done at the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM RITCHEY,
Machinist.

July 13, 1855.—3m.

JUST RECEIVED.—A few cases mens' fine Calf and Morocco Boots.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

News for the People!
NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. I.

Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Peter Shams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinoes, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c.,' &c.—Mens,' Womens,' Boys' and Childrens' Shoes and Boots, and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Teas of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Oct. 13, 1854.

Reeve L. Knight,

(Successor to Hartley & Knight,)

BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 148 South Second Street,

Five doors above Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business. FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Oct. 13, 1851.—1y.

NEW STORE
And New Goods.
GREAT BARGAINS, AND NO MISTAKE!

ELI FISHER

Would respectfully avail himself of this method of informing the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened an entirely New *Dry Goods, Grocery, and Fancy Store,* in the Borough of Bedford, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Hofius, and second door west of Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store, where he has just received from the cities of

New York and Philadelphia

one of the most elegant assortments of Goods ever brought to Bedford, which, having been purchased for cash, under the most favorable circumstances, he feels warranted in saying that he can sell them at prices so low as to *astonish* the purchaser, and all in want of good Goods, at the shortest possible profit, are invited to give him a call. His stock embraces every variety of

Ladies Dress Goods,

such as Silks, Satins, Delaines, Bombazines, Spring Shawls, novelties in Lawns, British Prints, Plaid Ginghams, Undersleeves, from 12½ cents up, Hosiery in every variety, Shoes, Boots and Slippers, for Ladies and Children—in fact almost every article adapted to a Ladies' wardrobe, which it would require too much space to enumerate in detail. His stock of FLATS and BONNETS for Ladies, Misses, and Children, is large, rich and CHEAP.

His Groceries, Teas, Spices, Syrup, &c. &c. are all of the very best quality.

☞He will consider it no trouble to shew his Goods, and he hopes the LADIES especially will call and examine his assortment whether they purchase or not. Always remember, however, that ELI FISHER'S is the place for BARGAINS!!! April 6, 1855.

Ladies Dress Goods.
Mrs. S. E. POTTS

Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has just opened a large and elegant assortment of all the new styles of

Dresses and Mantillas,
Super black and Fancy Silks,
Organdies and Lawns,
Berages and Tissues,
Persian and Muslin De Laines,
French Chintzes and Ginghams,
Plain and emb'd Swiss Muslins,
Fringes, Gimps, and Laces,
Buttons, Braids and Cords,
A rich assortment of Ribbons,
Collars, Sleeves, and Chemizetts,
Edgings and Insertings,
A full supply of Mourning Goods,
Best Kid Gloves of all colors,

together with an extensive and beautiful assortment of STRAW and SILK BONNETS, trim'd and untrimmed.

The special attention of the Ladies is solicited to the very large assortment just received, and offered at low prices for quality.

Bedford, May 11, 1855.

Jas. K. Hallam

Would announce to his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Store of the late James M. Gibson, and intends to continue business at the old stand. He has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Teas, Segars, Jewelry, &c. &c. together with Confectionaries of every description. In a short time he will replenish his stock, so as to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call.—He has on hand a good supply of FLOUR, and will make every effort to accommodate the people in this line of his business, either wholesale or retail. He will also keep Bacon, Fish, Salt, Molasses, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Brooms, Brushes, Patent medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, and every article usually kept in a retail store.

☞PAPER HANGING and UPHOLSTERING will be attended to as usual with promptness and despatch—and he would take this occasion to say that he has now on hand, and will furnish to order, on the most favorable terms, every description of WALL PAPER and BORDERING.

By unremitting attention to business, and a disposition to please, he hopes to merit and receive liberal encouragement.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE

Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

THE subscribers are prepared at all times to carry Produce of every description and Merchandize to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the most reasonable terms. The highest price paid at all times for all kinds of country Produce.

☞Receiving Depots, BUZBY & CO. 365 Market street, Philadelphia.—JOHN BIGHAN, Baltimore, No. 151 H street.

C. W. EYSTER & CO.

Feb. 9, 1855—6m.*

Two and Four Horse Thrashing Machines, made of the very best material, and in the best workman-like manner, constantly on hand and for sale at the Machine Shop of

PETER H. SHIRES, Bedford, Pa.

His Machines are greatly improved to the advantage of the FARMER. Also horse Rakes for raking hay and gleaning grain fields—Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Single and Double Shovel Ploughs—all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞FARMERS and others will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere

Reparing of all kinds of Machines and Farming utensils done at the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Machinist.

June 29, 1855.—4m.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The undersigned, managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Company will receive proposals up to the 15th day of August next for taking down or re-building the bridge (a wood arch about 50 feet in length) over the Raystown branch of the Juniata near Bedford.

For information apply by letter or personally to either of the undersigned at Bedford.

E. L. ANDERSON,
SAMUEL DAVIS,
June 29. Managers.

NEW GOODS
AT DECIDED BARGAINS!!!

RUPP & OSTER are now receiving and opening their second supply of

New Spring and Summer GOODS,

which they have just purchased FOR CASH, in the eastern cities, at a tremendous sacrifice, and which they are now selling at astonishingly low prices for CASH AND APPROVED PRODUCE. They are selling MOUSSELINE DELAINES from 6¼ cts. up, CALICOES from 5 cts. up, good RIO COFFEE at 12½ cents, and every thing else as cheap as THE CHEAPEST and CHEAPER as to quality than elsewhere this side of Philadelphia. ☞An early call is solicited.

Bedford, June 22, 1855.

BACON.—2000 lbs. prime Shoulders and Hams, warranted corn-fed, (Terms, CASH) just received and for sale at CHEAP SIDE.

FISH.—20 bbls. fresh Shad, Mackerel and Herring (Terms CASH) just received and for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

GRAIN CRADLES.—A lot of Shase celebrated Greencastle Grain Cradles just received and for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

Bedford, June 22, 1855.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.
Isaac Lippel

Would respectfully announce to his old friends, and the public at large, that he has opened an entirely new CLOTHING STORE in the Borough of Bedford, in the room recently in the occupancy of Solomon Filler, where he has just received a very superior assortment of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, to which he invites attention, satisfied that he can please all who give him a call, both as to price and quality. He will also keep an assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. He invites purchasers to examine his stock.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

Take Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, either by note, book account, or otherwise, are requested to make early payment.—Indulgence cannot be given beyond the first of September next. All who neglect this notice, will pay costs as a consequence.

THOS. H. MURRAY & BRO.

Bloody-Run, June 29, 1855.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the Poor House Farm, either by hunting, fishing, or otherwise, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who do so, without respect to persons. And notice is hereby given that no cows will hereafter be taken to pasture. By order of the Directors.

WM. F. MOREHEAD,
June 22. Steward.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN LAFFERTY, late of Juniatta Township, Bedford county, deceased, will make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN LAFFERTY,
JOSIAH MILLER,
June 22, 1855.* Adm'rs.

MAKE SETTLEMENT.

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he desires all persons indebted to him in any way whatever, to make settlement on or before the 1st day of October next. All who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of a Justice for collection, with respect to persons.

A. SAUPP.

June 22, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully announces that they have just opened a large and well assorted supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

In an advertisement we cannot give an idea of how cheap we are selling—nor do we desire to attract customers by publishing *prices of leading articles.*

We embrace this opportunity of thanking all who have so liberally patronized us during the past five years—and, while soliciting their continued favors, assure them a call will convince we are selling *good Goods* as low—if not lower—than can be purchased elsewhere in Bedford.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Exchange Building.

April 27, 1855.

H. NICODEMUS,
Scrivener and Justice of the Peace,
BEDFORD, PA.

Has removed his office to Juliana street, nearly opposite the Drug and Book store of Dr. F. C. Reamer, where he will faithfully attend to all business connected with the duties of his office.

He will continue to repair clocks and watches, as usual, and respectfully invites those in need of his services in this line to give him a call.

April 13, 1855.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

Situate in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, Penna., about nine miles south of the Bedford Mineral Springs, on the public road leading to Cumberland—

Will be offered at public sale, at the Court House, in the town of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 4th day of Septembe'r next, at one o'clock, P. M., all that valuable tract or tracts of land situate as above described, and containing, as per connected survey, 826 *acres and* 65 perches; a large portion of which is the best quality of land for agricultural purposes.

The farm or farms are also very desirable for any person who may wish to devote a portion of time to the raising of stock, having thereon two or three streams of never failing spring water running through the whole length of the tract; and a large quantity of meadow land.—The farms are also very well timbered, and the clear land at this time in a good state of cultivation, and among the most productive lands in the county.

The said tracts of lands are a portion of the real estate of the Hon. JOHN TOD, deceased, and the title to the same is undisputed. Any person who may desire to examine the property can do so by calling upon Mr. Baltzer Fletcher, who rdsides on the lower farm: and, for any further information as to the land, the title, &c., reference is made to Hon. JOB MANN, of the town of Bedford, or to the undersigned at Harrisburg, Pa.

☞CONDITIONS OF SALE:—The purchase money will be divided into four equal payments, viz: One fourth to be paid in cash on or before the 1st day of April next, at which time a deed of conveyance will be made to the purchaser or purchasers, and possession given—the balance of the purchase money to be divided into three annual payments, *without* interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage on the property. A small portion of the first payment—say from three to five hundred dollars—will be required to be paid in cash at the time of executing the contract of sale—the balance of said payment at the time specified for delivering the deed and giving possession.

Further time on the back payments can be had if desired by the purchaser or purchasers, provided he or they will agree to pay interest on the money after the time specified.

JOHN H. BRIGGS.

August 3, 1855.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphan's Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the fifth day of May, 1855, before the Judges of the said Court—

On motion of O. E. SHANNON, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Abraham Sparks, late of West Providence township, deceased, to wit:—Sarah Sparks, a sister residing in Bedford County, Pa., Hannah, a sister intermarried with Solomon Hallar, residing in Bedford County, Pa., Joseph Sparks, a brother residing in Burean County, Illinois; James Sparks, a brother residing in Rock-Island County, Illinois; Mary, a sister and the widow of Baltzer Morgert, deceased, residing in Bedford County, Pa.; Delilah, a sister intermarried with Uriah Hughes, residing in Bedford County, Pa.; Rachel, a sister intermarried with Moses Kennard, residing in Athens County, Ohio; Solomon a brother, residing in Bedford County, and the issue of John, a deceased brother, to wit: Sarah Sparks, residing in Rock-Island County, Illinois; and Rachel Sparks, Uriah H. Sparks, Delilah Sparks, William Sparks, James Sparks and John Sparks all residing in Bedford County, and all being minors all of whom (except Sarah,) have for their guardian William States, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the first Monday, third day of September, A. D. 1855, to accept or refuse to take the real Estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation, issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 9th day of MAY, A. D. 1855.

D. WASHABAUGH, Clerk.

Attest:—Hugh Moore, Sheriff.

August 3, 1855.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1855, before the Judges of the said Court—

On motion of D. H. HOFIUS, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Simon Claar, late of Union township, deceased, to wit: Frederick Claar, Catharine, intermarried with Henry C. Feather, who are of age; Jacob and Maria Claar, minors above the age of fourteen years, and Samuel, Aaron, Rebecca and Susan minors under the age of fourteen years, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the first MONDAY, the third day of September, A. D. 1855, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation, issued out of said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 9th day of MAY, A. D. 1855.

D. WASHABAUGH, Clerk.

Attest:—Hugh Moore, Shff.

August 3, 1855.

NOTICE:

Sarah Iiams by her next friend David Howsare, vs. Richard Iiams. To Richard Iiams the defendant above named. } In the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Bedford, September Term, 1855, No. 91 Sue Libel for Divorce.

BY virtue of an order of the said Court I hereby notify you that you are requested to appear before the same, on MONDAY, the third day of September, A. D. 1855, at Bedford, to answer to the complaint of Plaintiff preferred in this suit.

HUGH MOORE,
High Sheriff of Bedford County.

August 3, 1855.

STAYED AWAY

From the Washington Hotel, in Bedford, on last Wednesday week, two Cows, one red and the other black—the red one had on a bell—the black one has a white head. Any person who can give information concerning them will be suitably compensated, and receive the thanks of

MRS. MARY COOK.

Aug. 3.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **FRANCIS M. KIMMELL**, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace: and JOHN G. HARTLEY and Jos. B. NOBLE, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 1st Monday of Sept., (being the 3d day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1855.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

Aug. 10, 1855.

A Family Carriage

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

The owner having no use for it, will sell, on fair terms, an excellent Family Carriage, newly fitted up, intended for either one or two horses, and having all the necessary fixtures.—An excellent sett of new Brass mounted harness may be had with the carriage, if desired. It will be sold on time, for cash, or exchanged for grain. Enquire at the office of the Bedford Gazette. July 27, 1855.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BEARWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞ All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞ For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professiona Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND FANCY GOODS.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest Quality, For Sale at the Lowest Cash Prices, at

WM. B. ELTONHEAD'S,

No. 184 South Second Street, between Pine and Union, West Side, PHILADELPHIA.

The assortment embraces a *Large and Select Stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Albata Ware, plated with fine Silver, in Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c. —Jet Goods, Fans and Fancy Articles* of a superior quality, deserving the examination of those who desire to procure the *best goods* at the *Lowest Cash Prices.*

Having a *practical knowledge* of the business, and all available facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, the subscriber confidently invites purchasers, believing that he can supply them on terms as favorable as any other establishment in either of the Atlantic Cities.

☞ All kinds of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry and Silver Ware manufactured to order, within a reasonable time.

☞ Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware *faithfully repaired.* WM. B. ELTONHEAD,

No. 184 South Second Street, a few doors above the Second Street Market, West Side.

☞ In the South Window of the Store may be seen the famous BIRD CLOCK, which commands the admiration of the scientific and curious.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

NOTICE:—The undersigned expecting to be absent in the West for some length of time, would say that his business will be left in the hands of Jacob S. Schell, where all interested will call and attend to their own and my interest. JOHN H. SCHELL.

Schellsburg, May 11, 1855.

Bedford Academy

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

W. W. CAMPBELL, Principal.

This Institution, hitherto under the care of Rev. John Lyon, will henceforth be conducted by the present Principal. The past history of the Academy will, we trust, be a sufficient guaranty of its future efficiency. The branches taught will be the same as heretofore. To MASTER PRINCIPLES will be considered the most important pursuit of the pupils; and while it will be the constant business of the Instructor to impart knowledge, it will also be his aim to lead his pupils to make a practical application of their acquisitions. To load the mind with innumerable formulas, without causing it to use them, would be like placing a bow in a child's hand, without teaching him how to bend it. In fine, it shall be our object, as it has ever been, to lead the pupil to THINK.

We look forward confidently to the patronage of this community, which has thus far been so generously extended, and by an undiminished assiduity, we hope to merit your support.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00
MUSIC,	8 00
PIANO,	2 00

The Session opened on Monday, 12th inst.

Feb. 16, 1855.

Private Sale of Valuable Property.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable property, situate in Boydstown, about half a mile west of the Borough of Bedford, on the turnpike road, consisting of two Dwelling Houses, a Black-smith and Wagon maker Shop, and all necessary outbuildings. There are two lots and a half of ground attached, on which are a number of fine fruit trees. This property is every way desirable, and purchasers would do well to examine it.

JACOB SEMLER.

May 25, 1855.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of HARDWARE of the late Thomas B. Miller, in the Borough of Bedford, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish almost every article in his line of business on favorable terms. His stock being nearly all new, and selected by one well experienced in the business, he is fully satisfied that purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. In addition to a general stock of Hardware, he has on hand, and will constantly keep, GROCERIES of the very best quality—GLASS of all sizes—also, STONEWARE of a very superior quality. He has also on hand all kinds of Oils, Paints, Drugs, Brooms, &c., &c., and Cedar Ware in great variety.

Having now permanently settled in business, and being determined to use every proper exertion to please, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN ARNOLD.

Dec. 22, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

The subscribers having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Geo. W. Horn, in the town of Schellsburg, beg leave to announce to the public generally, that they have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Tinware, Oils, Drugs, Fish, Molasses, and, in fact, every article usually found in Country Stores, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who give them a call.

The highest price will be paid for Hides, and for all kinds of Grain. Lumber and Produce, of every description, will be taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest prices. All kinds of Leather will be kept at the Store for sale. Give us a call.

A. J. SNIVELY,
JAMES BURNS, Jr.

Jan. 5, 1855.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

REMOVAL.

JOHN J. LUTHER

Having removed his *Confectionary Store* to the white frame building directly opposite the Store of A. B. Cramer & Co. would announce to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to render satisfaction to all who favor him with a call. ☞ He has fitted up a private and handsome room for the accommodation of Ladies, the entrance to which is through his front family door, which they will find both convenient and pleasant. ICE CREAM and other delicacies will be served up in the best style, in season. April 6, 1855.

A MIRACLE OF SCIENCE!

Dr. C. L. KELLING, of Mechanicsburgh, Cumberland Co. Pa. announces to those afflicted with Tumors, Wens, Cancers, Polypus, Lupus, Moles or Marks, Scrofula or King's Evil; and all diseases that have been usually treated with Caustic or Knife, he can remove them without cutting, burning or pain; neither Chloroform or Ether is administered to the patient. It is no matter on what part of the body they are he can remove them with perfect safety, and in a remarkably short time. No Mineral or Vegetable poison, is applied; and no money required until a cure is perfected.

Prolapsis Uteri, Female complaints, Chronic Venereal and all other diseases treated with positive success. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing in either English or German post paid. Patients can be accommodated with Board on reasonable terms.

Mechanicsburg is one of the prettiest and healthly towns in this or any other State. It is 8 miles from Harrisburg on the C. V. R. R. and accessible from all parts of the Union.

The Dr. will visit cases in any part of the State when desired.

Kind reader if you know of any afflicted fellow-creature, delay not, to tell them of this treatment.

March 2, 1855.—6m.*

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

NOTICE!

The subscriber is anxious to close his old Books up to April 1, 1855, and hopes all interested will give immediate attention to this notice. In cases where it is not convenient to make immediate payment, notes will be taken on reasonable time.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

April 13, 1855.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American,

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase GOODS, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia. W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY!

This Institution is located at Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pa. 10 miles from Bedford and 8 miles from the celebrated Mineral Springs. Being situated in a pleasant and retired village, free from many of the alluring vices that so often corrupt the minds of youth, and in the midst of one of the most healthy portions of the State, we trust it will receive the liberal patronage its friends have anticipated.

It will be under the charge of the Rev. JOHN POLLOCK, of the M. E. Church, a gentleman who has been for a number of years engaged in teaching, and whose recommendations from abroad, as well as the high style of teaching he is exhibiting in this place at present, fully satisfy us that he is such a man as we need. He will be assisted by Mrs. E. E. Pollock as Preceptress, and such other teachers as the school may require.

The year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The first Session will commence on Tuesday, the 7th day of August next. Each session will be divided into two terms of 11 weeks, but without any vacation, as the school will be re-organized on the next day after the close of the first term of the session. It will be very important for students to be in attendance as near the beginning of the term as possible, in order to gain a thorough knowledge of elementary principles.

Rates of Tuition will be as follows:—For common English, per term, $3, to which will be added for higher branches, including higher Mathematics, each 75 cents. For each ancient or modern language, $1 25. The entire amount of the above shall not exceed six dollars.

Extra—Lessons on Piano, per term, $10—Drawing and Painting of the different varieties from 3 to $8—Vocal music, two lessons per week, $1—Incidentals, 25 cents.

Special attention will be given to those intending to engage in teaching, both by affording them a thorough Drilling in the branches necessary to be taught, and by Lectures on the best methods of teaching and discipline.

☞ Board can be procured at various places in the village on the most reasonable terms. Conveyances will be in readiness at the stage office in Bedford on the day previous to commencement, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M. for the conveyance of any that may not be otherwise provided for, free of expense.

Arrangements will also be made for their return to the same place.

JAMES A. COLEMAN,
SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
J. H. DICKEN,
JOSEPH BECK,
JOHN FILLER, *Trustees.*

Rainsburg, June 8, 1855.

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY!

The subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the people of Middle Woodberry Township, and the country at large, that they are now prepared, at their establishment, one mile south of Woodberry, Bedford County, to furnish four-horse Threshing Machines, Pierpont's Patent Shaker, Cider Mills, Ploughs of every description, Keagy's Cooking Stoves, two different patterns, and two different patterns of Coal Stoves—Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and cast Dinner Bells of three different sizes—also, Mill Castings of every variety. We are also prepared to fit up Machinery in the best and most durable style, and will give prompt attention to all orders in this line.

The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, as we feel satisfied that both our work and terms will please all who do so.

J. M. SNOWDEN,
WM. B. BLAKE,
Oct. 27, 1854. *Proprietors.*

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles.* We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines,* Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books,* Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞ All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞ This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.: to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run: A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞ Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

June 1, 1855.—1y.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WEAR?* Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the *right stripe,*" or FURNISHING ARTICLES that "*can't be beat,*" or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,

McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞ If you want an OUTFIT of CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING, I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Akes's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready for at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

☞ Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.